

# The American Citizen.

VOL. XVI.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER 22, 1865.

NO. 84.

## Professional Cards.

**S. F. ALFORD.**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
CANTON, MISS.

GENERAL Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and the Hiring of Freedmen; will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to his care in Madison and the adjoining counties.  
Office in the new building near the Post-office.  
Aug. 20-1y.

**FRANKLIN SMITH,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CANTON, MISS.  
Always to be found at his office.  
One door North of the Peace House, upstairs.  
Feb. 3, 1865.

**NOTICE.**  
**DR. C. NELSON.**  
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST,  
CANTON, MISS.

HAS just received a fresh supply of material from his former partner Dr. Knapp, of New Orleans, and is now prepared to operate in all branches of his profession, in the best style and on very reasonable terms.  
Office at Mrs. Rose's, one door south of the Methodist Church.  
August 10-74.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**DR. V. FORBES ELLIOT.**  
FORMERLY OF JACKSON, MISS., who has shared the fortunes of the South in her great struggle, takes pleasure in notifying his many patrons that he is now prepared to operate in EVERY BRANCH OF HIS PROFESSION. Children's teeth adjusted and deformity removed.  
Plans work of the latest style executed. Operating room over Orrick & Landers' Drug Store, opposite the Daguerrian room.  
Aug. 27.

**CARRIAGE REPAIRING.**  
**WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.**

ALL work warranted. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.  
KELLY & MURPHY,  
on the street leading to the Railroad Depot.  
Sept. 16, '65.

**CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.,**  
REPAIRED BY  
**T. R. CLARK.**

WHO would respectfully state to the citizens of Madison and adjoining counties, that he is now permanently located at the drug store of Orrick & Landers, where he will take great pleasure in seeing the customers of the house, as well as all others who will favor him with their patronage. Having worked at the business in Yazoo City for seven years previous to the war, he is satisfied that he can, and is determined that he will, give entire satisfaction.  
He would also state that he has the advantage of one of the finest Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes in the city, in which to keep his watches. All work warranted.  
T. R. CLARK.  
Sept. 16.

**R. Y. SEATER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has removed from Sharon and settled in Canton, where he will continue the Merchant Tailoring Business.

In all its various branches. Having an experience of nearly thirty years, he feels confident he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. A liberal share of which he solicits from the public.  
Having resided and carried on business in Sharon for many years, he is fully conversant with the wants of that place and vicinity.  
His shop is in the Music Hall building, second story, over Henry & Moorhead's.  
Aug. 27, 1865.

**T. H. THOMPSON,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform my old patrons, and the public generally, that, having dissolved my connection with P. P. Willson, I have established a shop of my own in the office below Church's old stand, on "Flat Row," and am prepared to make suits on the shortest possible notice. All garments cut by me warranted to fit.

Cutting Coats, 25 cts.  
" Pants, 25 cts.  
" Vests, 25 cts.

WANTED.—Three journeymen Tailors apply immediately to T. H. Thompson at this shop.  
Higher wages paid than at any other shop in the city.

T. H. THOMPSON.  
Sept. 14.

**P. P. WILLSON,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,

FANCY GOODS AND  
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We will make a suit of clothes in 15 or 24 hours, in the latest and most approved style.  
Establishment first side of the Square, next door to Gen. Topper's office.  
Sept. 7.

**SADDLES AND HARNESS**  
FOR SALE and made to order. A good supply will be kept on hand and sold cheap for CASH or GOOD CLEAN WOOL. My best endeavors will be made to suit customers.  
Aug. 20-1y.

**WM. BEATY.**  
15,000 FINE CIGARS, just received and for sale by  
T. J. RICHARDS.

25 BBLs. FINE BROWN SUGAR, just received and for sale by  
T. J. RICHARDS.

15 BBLs. FINE CRUSHED SUGAR, just received and for sale by  
T. J. RICHARDS.

## Canton Semi-Weekly CITIZEN.

SUNDAY MORNING, . . . OCT. 22, '65.

We clip from an exchange, says the Jackson News, the following extract from a speech of Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois. It is quiet a rebuke to the Clarion and other editors in Mississippi, who are so ready to bestow upon the freedmen rights that were never granted to the free negro. It will be seen that Mr. Richardson is opposed to the negro testifying against the white man:

"A majority of the republican party are for negro equality, for negro voting. That is now the issue to be prevented; upon that issue we shall co-operate with a majority of the soldiers, and a large portion of the republicans. The republicans are divided to some extent upon this. We lose Ben. Wood, of New York, and it may be a few others of the same sort. The rest of the democrats are united against negro voting. We are opposed to their voting because we do not think liberty or government itself, safe in their hands. The great fact stands out broad, distinct and undeniable, that from the foundation of the world, the negro race have never established a single civil government, nor of themselves, attained civilization. The negro race have nowhere been admitted to participate in governments; that they have not precipitated them into revolution and anarchy. This we regard as reason sufficient, why we should not desire them to participate in, and exercise the elective franchise here, or be permitted to testify against the white man. But it is sometimes said that the negro has had no chance. The God that made the white, made the black man; that God that gave the one hair, gave the other wool. In the plan of heaven, each of these races was placed on earth. The white race, wherever it has been, from the first, till now, has organized civil governments, advanced, improved, progressed; made the plow, the loom, the ship, the railroad, the telegraph, the watch, the compass, the printing press. The negro race never organized civil government; they have made instruments to kill each other; in other respects, as they were created in their own land, so they remain to this day. The advantage that the white race enjoys above the black race was given by Almighty God. Infidelity may seek to undo what He has done, but it will fail.

### PREPARING FOR A COMPROMISE.

We find in the Nashville Banner, of a recent date, the following interesting paragraph: "Parties just from Washington assure us that leading members of the more extreme wing of the Republican party are preparing for the coming session of congress. It is alleged that instead of urging the adoption of unqualified negro suffrage, they will offer to admit the Southern representatives to their seats in congress, and to pass a law loaning to the Southern States from one to three millions of dollars, to be distributed for agricultural purposes, if the Southern States will adopt laws giving the right of suffrage to all adults, without distinction of color, who can read and write. It is argued that this will satisfy the ultra men of the North, and secure the needed preliminary aid for the restoration of prosperity in the South."

A gentleman of intelligence, whose means for obtaining accurate information are unequalled, lately from the Federal capital, informed us, the other day, that it was generally acknowledged in leading circles there, that the Southern delegations would be admitted to their seats before the close of the session. It was expected that a long and exciting discussion would ensue, but little or no doubt was entertained that the radicals would be obliged to give way in the end. Believing this information to be well founded, we take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

### ASSAULT ON DRURY J. BROWN.

Our readers have been made familiar through our columns, with the gross outrage perpetrated upon Drury J. Brown, of Copiah county, by the provost marshal of the freedmen's bureau at Hazlehurst. On Mr. Brown's return to Hazlehurst from this city, whence he had come to seek release from the extortionate grip of the worthy Captain Peck, he met that gentleman and became involved in a difficulty with him. After they were separated, the provost marshal called out his negro guard, who seized Mr. Brown and rudely dragged him by the heels from the scene of the rencontre to the guard house. The outraged citizen arose in a mass and demanded his release, which was speedily granted, and the chivalrous Captain Peck himself fled from the place.—Jackson News.

Brigham Young lately sent a colony of Mormons to the Sandwich Islands, and had the impudence to ask liberty for his missionaries to spread there what he calls "the true faith." To this request the Secretary of State replies, that the Mormon tenets are subversive of good government, and in violation of the laws of the Kingdom, and that efforts to establish a colony of the "Saints" will not be tolerated.

### OUR PRESENT GREAT NEED.

We find the following article in the columns of the Picayune. It so fully and ably explains the condition of affairs throughout the South, that we publish it entire:

There is a great influx of people into our city, and immense activity in many lines of business, and vast preparations for a still larger trade. There never was, perhaps, in any community so many new houses opened in the same period of time. Our advertising columns are crowded with cards of new firms, or of the revival of old business houses. The professions, too, are swelling their rolls inordinately, and brokers, auctioneers and commission merchants and grocers are springing up in every direction as suddenly and as full of life and promise as the progeny of the Dragon's teeth from the teeming soil of Attica. The demand for houses to live in, for offices and warehouses, was never so great in the history of the city. There is life, activity, hope, perseverance and confidence everywhere. Everybody seems disposed to make up for lost time. The ravages of war are nearly all forgotten. Peace, commerce and the arts of civilized and Christian life are clothed with new charms and attractions. We have learned to appreciate these blessings as we never did before.

These various manifestations are encouraging and hope-inspiring. They must produce good results, and facilitate the reconstruction of our commerce and society. Such an accumulation of enterprise, intelligence and activity must work out eventually the great problems forced upon us by recent events. But, whilst thus hopeful we should not be too confident nor rely too far upon the present indications and means of resuscitation. We must not be deluded by appearances into erroneous plans and the neglect of practical and obvious means for the restoration of our prosperity. We must not over estimate present indications. We must not take appearances for realities. We must not be blind to the painful truth that the present indications and preparations for large business rest upon imaginary and speculative rather than upon real and substantial bases. We must keep ever before us the universal and invincible fact, that all trade, commerce, business of every sort; all progress, prosperity and wealth must rest upon and grow out of production—the successful application of labor to the increase of wealth. We are making immense preparations to supply the demands for consumption, but what if there be no corresponding production to supply the means of purchasing what is thus being accumulated?

How are our factors, commission merchants, brokers, grocers and mechanics to be supplied with custom and employment, if the producers of the only real wealth, the tillers of the soil, are not equally active and successful in their line of duty? What is the policy of filling stores and warehouses with goods and groceries if the fields are to be left uncultivated, and the plantations abandoned. We confess that the contrast between the country and the city is a most painful one, and begets serious anxieties in our minds. We confess our apprehension that we have commenced the work of reconciliation at the wrong end. We have anticipated a production which we ought to begin by assuring and providing for. Our arrangements to supply consumption are a great way in advance of our preparations to ensure production. Too much of our capital, skill and labor have been directed into this wrong channel. What we want and first need are labor and capital to save our lands from their present desolation and re-establish our agriculture. If our Northern friends desire to aid us in this work, which interests them almost as great a degree as ourselves, let them bring or send their capital to assist our planters or to cultivate our lands. Let them promote, encourage and stimulate immigration of laborers—a fair proportion of the enormous emigration that is pouring into the States from Europe and Canada. We want these, far more than we want drygoods, groceries, and the thousand articles for consumption with which they are flooding the South. It can be easily shown that the cultivation of sugar and cotton is the most profitable and lucrative investment which can be made in this country. An acre of good land in the South can be easily made to produce at the present rates, between 400 and 500 dollars, and our lands are the cheapest in the world. Our future policy will be that of small farms; there are mills enough to grind all the cane that can be produced, and we see no reason why a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made between the owners of those mills and the producers of the cane, such as has always existed in regard to wheat and corn. As to the negroes, we acknowledge that they are at present great obstacles to agricultural revival; but they must be either got rid of, shoved aside, or made to work by the same laws and influences which control white men. Many of them will work when relieved of the destructive and corrupting influence of the fanatical emissaries of the radicals and destructives, who still linger in our midst. By the introduction of a large

white emigrant population, and the division of the plantations into small farms, employment will be secured for all who are disposed to work in good faith; and those who will shirk the duty incumbent upon every member of society, as soon as deprived of the subsistence and encouragement now afforded by the United States, will have to leave or starve. When divided into small squads, with the example of white laborers to stimulate and encourage them, there is a much better prospect of their working regularly and honestly than under the old system of working in large gangs with a single overseer to overlook them. Any how, the land must be cultivated, and if the negroes will not serve for that purpose, their place must be supplied by another kind of laborers. There is every desire and interest to give them a fair trial; but the people are beginning to grow impatient of the long delay in realizing the benefits which have been so often promised from their emancipation.

### Gleanings from European News.

Madam Duruy, the wife of the French Minister of Education, has just abjured the Protestant religion, in the church of St. Etienne du Mont, in Paris.

The London Morning Advertiser contradicts, on behalf of Adah Isaacs Menken, the report that she has married one of the Davenport "brothers." She says she has never spoken to either of them.

At Gros Caillou, on the 24 September, (a Paris correspondent writes,) an unpretending hearse bore to his place of rest the last of the first Emperor's Mamelukes, Bouleuz Baraka, of the Old Guard, on whose coffin was laid the legionary cross conferred by Bonaparte's own hand on the field of Eylau, where the deceased got his first wound. Half his right foot had been frozen off in the retreat from Moscow, up to which date he had been in every battle beyond the Rhine. The group of invalids who tottered after their Egyptian comrade's corpse, were the only mourners in attendance.

Great curiosity has been excited in Cherbourg by a small vessel propelled by electricity. Another of the favorite scientific questions has been submarine locomotion. Several trials have been made, but without much success. An Italian engineer, Guglielmo Gustinian, has presented the French Government the model of a submarine boat.

The progress of the cholera has caused a stampede among the military and civilians of Toulon. The Neapolitan districts all along Foggia, Bari, San Severo, Brindisi, are suffering dreadfully from the ravages of the disease.

Count Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has officially declared that his Government would not interfere in the Schleswig Holstein question.

### IMPORTANT TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

The National Intelligencer, of the 31 instant, says: "Francis L. Smith, Esq., of the Alexandria bar, having been pardoned, argued in the United States Court on Tuesday last that the pardon exonerated him from taking any test oath as a qualification for practice, and that the opposite view would make the statute of Congress *ex post facto*, and therefore unconstitutional." Mr. Chandler, U. S. District Attorney, replied: "The Court decided that the act of Congress was mandatory, and though it was impossible for Mr. Smith to take the oath, the court had not the power to dispense with the requirement." It will be remembered that Judge Frigg, of the U. S. Court of Tennessee, decided the other way. It is a question of great importance to the bar of the South, few of whom could take the prescribed oath.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON RESTORATION.**—The Rev. J. P. Boyce, of Columbia, S. C., received a telegram from the President announcing his pardon, in which the latter said that "the convention proceedings gave him great satisfaction—that he hoped all would be right, and that in less than twelve months the Union of the States will be completely restored."

\$70,000 Mississippi Cotton Money wanted by J. L. LEVY, Broker, 137 Gravier street.

The President has intimated to the other delegates that Gov. McRath could be released, but said nothing respecting Mr. Davis.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.**—The South Carolina delegation have not had the desired second interview with the President, because of the pressure of other business.

**PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.**—The Union majority on the home vote exceeds by several thousand that of President Lincoln on the home and army vote. In the Norfolk election, Chandler, for Congress, leads by a handsome majority. On the trial of Emerson Edgeridge, on the second day, the accused admitted encouraging resistance to the enforcement of the laws.

**A SENTIMENT.**—The following toast is true as it is comprehensive: The press. It expresses truth, re-presses error, im-presses knowledge, de-presses tyranny, and op-presses none.

### GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Earl Russell and Mr. Drouyn de L'huys the King of Prussia, the strong disapprobation entertained by Great Britain and France of the course pursued by his Majesty, in conjunction with Austria, toward Denmark. The conduct of the two German powers has been so directly opposed to law and justice, that, notwithstanding all the decorum and moderation which generally prevail in European state papers, it is actually characterized in the official dispatches on the subject as an unjustifiable deed of brute force, "to which," as the French Minister expresses it, "the Europe to-day has become unaccustomed, and precedents for it must be sought for in the darkest ages of history. Violence and conquest pervert the notion of right and the conscience of nations. Substituted for the principles of which govern the life of modern society, they are an element of trouble and dissolution, and can only overthrow the past without solidly building up anything new."

This is significant language. That of the English cabinet is not less strong. According to the customary meaning of diplomatic phrases, it is equivalent to a menace of war.

For the purpose, no doubt, of expressing his contempt for these comments of France and Great Britain, the King of Prussia issued on September 15th, a royal proclamation, in which he formally assumes the title of Duke of Lauenburg, Count Arnim being appointed to take possession of the duchy in the name of the new sovereign. A still more offensive act of defiance on the part of the Prussian monarch is his conferring, two days afterward, the rank of count upon his prime minister, Bismark, thus publicly rewarding the most notorious abettor of the schemes which have roused the indignation of France and England. The probabilities of war with Prussia have been very much increased by these outward attitudes of the respective powers.

### GEORGIA.

Mayor May, of Augusta, has received his pardon from the President.

The Constitutionalist says that many of the leading divines of the Georgia Methodists have, with the approval of their congregations, made overtures to the Episcopal Church in that State, and to the clerical officers of the General Convention, to unite with the Episcopal Church. The prime motive for this proposition is alleged to be the hostility which the Georgia Methodists bear to the Northern branch of their communion, and the generally unchristian attitude of the latter towards the South.

Books of subscription to the stock of the Georgia Land and Emigration Company have been opened in Savannah.

There has been organized at Atlanta an association called "The Great Southern Real Estate and Commercial Company." Its object is to put into the New York market every description of lands and other real estate, by which means it is hoped a large amount of capital will be made to flow into the business channels of the South. The principal office of the company will be established in Nashville, Tennessee.

**A Western paper describes brandy manufactured from watermelons, and pronounces it excellent. This is about the next thing to extracting "sunbeams from cucumbers."**

**A Bad Spell.**—The recording secretary of a division of the Sons of Temperance made this entry in his book, showing a remarkable integrity in spelling "usual."

"After gwine threw the yowzawl fawns their wais a coleskshun taken up but nothin pad."

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to dine later every day, said,—  
"I suppose it would end at last in not dining till to-morrow."

**PRECAUTION.**—Somebody says of Madame de Genlis, that she reproved her librarian for placing works written by male and female authors on the same shelf. "Never, do it," she said, "without putting a prayer book between them."

**Do you enjoy going to church now?"** asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," said Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up on Sunday morning, and go to church, and hear a populus preacher dispense with the Gospel."

**SOLITUDE.**—"I say," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, "I say, I've got an idea in my head." "Well," replied the other, "if you don't cherish it with great care, it will die for the want of companions."

**ALL IS VANITY.**—Frederick, at the church door.—"There now, how very provoking! I've left my prayer book at home."

Maria.—"Well, dear, never mind; but do tell me, is my bonnet straight?"—  
Punch.